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much further than Charcot in that quarter. Any advance will have to be made with sledges and dogs, and there is little probability of this being done for a good many years to come.

Whether this great mountain range, which may well be called the Antarctic Andes, continues towards East Antarctica or whether it turns westward to die out at the Great Ice Barrier, we do not as yet know. It is one of the few remaining great geographical mysteries. But thanks to Charcot, we can assume, almost to a certainty, that there is land further westward near the 70th parallel in about the 120th meridian of west longitude. And this new land, felt while sounding though not seen by Charcot, may belong to the same formation as the Rocky Mountains and the Andes.

It is possible that this problem may be solved by Charcot himself. For the *Pourquoi-Pas?* has been put in reserve, and if the necessary funds can be raised, as they probably will be, Dr. Charcot intends to start in 1912 to explore at least the coast of this unsighted land, crossing the Antarctic Ocean under sail, so as to reach the pack with his bunkers full of coal. Let us hope he will succeed in his next undertaking as well as he has heretofore. He has already forged many scientific links between America and Antarctica and may forge more. But in any case, American geographers should be grateful to Charcot for what he has already done and it is to be hoped that "The Voyage of the *Why Not?* in the Antarctic" may bring him many friends in this country.

EDWIN SWIFT BALCH.

EDUCATIONAL

A Geography of Ireland. By O. J. R. Howarth, M.A. The Oxford Geographies. Edited by A. J. Herbertson. 224 pp., 47 maps, illustrations and index. Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1911. 2s. 6d. 7½ x 5.

In many respects an island is a most convenient unit for detailed geographical study. This excellent volume certainly justifies that statement. In the physical, historical and economic treatment of the topic, the book is one of the best, thus far, of the Oxford geographies. The student or reader, in Part I, is enabled to learn and account for the structure of the chief physical divisions of Ireland. In Part II his attention is directed to the details of topography and regional description. Human geography is studied in Part III, the book closing with studies of the population, products, agriculture, manufactures and communications. The maps are good but supplementary to larger atlas sheets.

Europe. By H. J. Snape, M.A. Blackie's Causal Geographies Regionally Treated. 190 pp., 6 colored plates, maps, profiles and index. Blackie & Son, Ltd., London, 1911. 2s. 7½ x 5.

This book is one of the results of the excellent influence of the Geographical Association and the Oxford School of Geography upon the methods of teaching the subject in Great Britain. An introductory chapter emphasizes the geographical relationship of Europe and Asia. The comparative method is used throughout. For example, in treating the climate of the British Isles attention is called to the strong resemblance, on a small scale, of the British climate to that of Europe. The book is fairly representative of the great improvement in the methods of treating geographical topics. Considerable emphasis is given to the influence of geographical factors on history. Some of the numerous maps and diagrams are in colors.